

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 41 and 44. Please add new claims 45-46. The claims are as follows:

1-14. (Canceled)

15. (Previously presented) A method for forming an electrochemical structure within an integrated circuit, comprising the steps of:

providing a semiconductor wafer;

forming a layer of electronic devices on the semiconductor wafer, wherein the layer of electronic devices includes at least one electronic device;

forming N wiring levels within an interconnect structure of the integrated circuit, wherein the N wiring levels are disposed on the layer of electronic devices, wherein N is at least 1, wherein the N wiring levels are denoted as wiring level 1, wiring level 2, ..., wiring level N;

forming a first conductive metallization and a second conductive metallization within the N wiring levels; and

forming at least one battery within the wiring levels I through K, wherein I is selected from the group consisting of 1, 2, ..., and N, wherein K is selected from the group consisting of I, I+1, ..., and N, wherein the first conductive metallization conductively couples a first electrode of the at least one battery to the at least one electronic device, and wherein the second conductive metallization conductively couples a second electrode of the battery to the at least one electronic device, and wherein the first and second conductive metallizations are totally external to the interior of the at least one battery.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming at least one battery includes forming a first battery, comprising:

forming an exposed insulating layer in the wiring level I and an exposed first conductive layer in the insulating layer;

forming an inter-level dielectric (ILD) layer over the exposed first conductive layer and over the exposed insulating layer;

forming a first trench within the ILD layer by removing a portion of the ILD layer, which exposes a portion of the first conductive layer;

conformally depositing an electrolyte layer over the ILD layer, over sidewalls of the first trench, and within the first trench over the first conductive layer, wherein a second trench is formed and is bounded by the electrolyte layer;

depositing a second conductive material in the second trench and on the electrolyte layer, wherein the second conductive material overfills the second trench; and

polishing off top portions of the electrolyte layer and the second conductive material resulting in a planarized top surface of the electrolyte layer and the second conductive material, wherein a U-battery has been formed from the first conductive layer as the first electrode, the electrolyte layer as an electrolyte, and the second conductive material as the second electrode.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the first electrode is selected from the group consisting of an anode and a cathode;

wherein if the first electrode is an anode, then the second electrode is a cathode, the first conductive layer includes an anode material, and the second conductive material includes a

cathode material; and

wherein if the first electrode is a cathode, then the second electrode is an anode, the first conductive layer includes a cathode material, and the second conductive material includes an anode material.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the anode material is selected from the group consisting of lithium, lithiated vanadium oxide ($\text{Li}_x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$), AgI, Ag, and Zn, and wherein the cathode material is selected from the group consisting of V_2O_5 , LiMn_2O_4 , LiCoO_2 , Sn, Pb, and Ag, and wherein an electrolyte of the first battery includes lithium phosphorous oxynitride.

19. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein forming an ILD layer over the exposed first conductive layer and over the exposed insulating layer comprises: forming an etch stop layer on the exposed first conductive layer and on the exposed insulating layer, and forming the ILD layer on the etch stop layer; and

wherein forming a first trench within the first ILD layer further comprises removing a portion of the etch stop layer to expose the portion of the first conductive layer.

20. (Original) The method of claim 16, further comprising after forming a first trench: conformally depositing a conductive diffusion barrier film on the ILD layer, on sidewalls of the first trench, and on the exposed portion of the first conductive layer, and wherein the step of conformally depositing an electrolyte layer comprises depositing the electrolyte layer on the diffusion barrier.

21. (Original) The method of claim 16, further comprising after forming a first trench: conformally depositing a diffusion barrier film on the ILD layer, on sidewalls of the first trench, and on the exposed portion of the first conductive layer; and removing the diffusion barrier film that exists on the exposed portion of the first conductive layer, wherein the step of conformally depositing an electrolyte layer comprises depositing the electrolyte layer on the diffusion barrier film and within the first trench over the first conductive layer.

22. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein forming a first conductive metallization and a second conductive metallization comprises:

forming a composite ILD layer on the planarized top surface; and

forming a composite trench within the composite ILD layer, which exposes a portion of the second conductive material; and

overfilling the composite trench with a third conductive material, wherein the third conductive material conductively contacts the second conductive material; and

polishing off a top portion of the third conductive material, which forms a planarized top surface of the third conductive material and which forms a conductive contact made of the third conductive material, wherein the first conductive metallization or the second conductive metallization includes the conductive contact.

23. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming at least one battery includes forming a first battery, wherein forming a first battery, forming a first conductive metallization, and forming a second conductive metallization comprises:

forming an exposed insulating layer in the wiring level I and an exposed conductive plate in the insulating layer;

forming an inter-level dielectric (ILD) layer over the exposed conductive plate and over the exposed insulating layer;

forming a first trench within the ILD layer by removing a portion of the ILD layer, which exposes a portion of the first conductive plate;

conformally depositing a first conductive layer on the ILD layer, on sidewalls of the first trench, and on the exposed portion of the first conductive plate, wherein a second trench is formed and is bounded by the first conductive layer;

conformally depositing an electrolyte layer on the first conductive layer, wherein a third trench is formed and is bounded by the electrolyte layer;

depositing a second conductive material in the third trench and on the electrolyte layer, wherein the second conductive material overfills the third trench; and

polishing off top portions of the second conductive material, of the electrolyte layer, and of the first conductive layer, which results in a planarized top surface of the ILD layer, of the first conductive layer, of the electrolyte layer, and of the second conductive material, wherein a conductive contact is formed on the planarized top surface, wherein the conductive contact is in conductive contact with the second conductive material, wherein the first conductive metallization includes the conductive plate, and wherein the second conductive metallization includes the conductive contact, and wherein a U-battery With Double Extension has been formed from the first conductive layer as the first electrode, the electrolyte layer as an electrolyte, and the second conductive material as the second electrode.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23, wherein the first electrode is selected from the group consisting of an anode and a cathode;

wherein if the first electrode is an anode, then the second electrode is a cathode, the first conductive layer includes an anode material, and the second conductive material includes a cathode material; and

wherein if the first electrode is a cathode, then the second electrode is an anode, the first conductive layer includes a cathode material, and the second conductive material includes an anode material.

25. (Original) The method of claim 24, wherein the anode material is selected from the group consisting of lithium and lithiated vanadium oxide ($\text{Li}_x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$), wherein the cathode material includes V_2O_5 , and wherein the electrolyte layer includes lithium phosphorous oxynitride.

26. (Original) The method of claim 23, wherein forming an exposed insulating layer in the wiring level I and an exposed conductive plate in the dielectric layer comprises: forming an etch stop layer on the exposed first conductive plate and on the exposed insulating layer, and forming the ILD layer on the etch stop layer; and

wherein forming a first trench within the ILD layer further comprises removing a portion of the etch stop layer to expose the portion of the first conductive plate.

27. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming at least one battery includes forming a first battery, wherein forming a first battery, forming a first conductive metallization, and

forming a second conductive metallization comprises:

forming an exposed insulating layer in the wiring level I and an exposed first conductive plate in the dielectric;

forming a first conductive layer on the insulating layer such that the first conductive layer is in conductive contact with the first conductive plate;

forming an electrolyte layer on the first conductive layer, wherein the electrolyte layer includes electrolyte materials; and

forming a second conductive layer on the electrolyte layer, wherein the second conductive layer includes a second conductive material, wherein the first conductive metallization includes the first conductive plate, and wherein a S-battery has been formed from the first conductive layer as the first electrode, the electrolyte layer as an electrolyte, and the second conductive layer as the second electrode.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the first electrode is selected from the group consisting of an anode and a cathode;

wherein if the first electrode is an anode, then the second electrode is a cathode, the first conductive layer includes an anode material, and the second conductive layer includes a cathode material; and

wherein if the first electrode is a cathode, then the second electrode is an anode, the first conductive layer includes a cathode material, and the second conductive layer includes an anode material.

29. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the anode material is selected from the group consisting of lithium and lithiated vanadium oxide ($\text{Li}_x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$), AgI, Ag and Zn, and wherein the cathode material is selected from the group consisting of V_2O_5 , LiMn_2O_4 , LiCoO_2 , Sn, Pb and Ag, and wherein an electrolyte of the first battery includes lithium phosphorous oxynitride.

30. (Original) The method of claim 27, further comprising:

- forming an inter-level dielectric (ILD) layer on the second conductive layer;
- forming a trench within the ILD layer by removing a portion of the ILD layer, which exposes a portion of the second conductive layer;
- overfilling the trench with a third conductive material; and
- polishing off top portions of the third conductive material, which results in a planarized top surface of the ILD layer and of the third conductive material, wherein a second conductive plate is formed from the third conductive material on the planarized top surface, wherein the second conductive plate is in conductive contact with the second conductive layer, and wherein the second conductive metallization includes the second conductive plate.

31. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming the at least one battery includes forming a plurality of batteries in series.

32. (Original) The method of claim 31, wherein the batteries in series consist of U-Batteries in series.

33. (Original) The method of claim 31, wherein the plurality of batteries includes M batteries denoted as batteries 1, 2, ..., M, wherein M is at least 2, wherein each battery L is in series with battery L+1 and is conductively coupled to battery L+1 by a conductive interconnect, and wherein $L = 1, 2, \dots, M-1$.

34. (Original) The method of claim 31, wherein the plurality of batteries includes M batteries denoted as batteries 1, 2, ..., M, wherein M is at least 2, wherein each battery L is in series with battery L+1 and is conductively coupled to battery L+1, wherein there is no conductive interconnect between battery L and battery L+1, and wherein $L = 1, 2, \dots, M-1$.

35. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming the at least one battery includes forming a plurality of batteries in parallel.

36. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming a first conductive metallization includes forming a first conductive contact that conductively contacts the first electrode, wherein forming a second conductive metallization includes forming a second conductive contact that conductively contacts the second electrode, wherein the first conductive contact is within the wiring levels I, I+1, ... K, and wherein the second conductive contact is within the wiring levels I, I+1, ... K.

37. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein $K = I$.

38. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming a first conductive metallization includes forming a first conductive contact that conductively contacts the first electrode, wherein forming a second conductive metallization includes forming a second conductive contact that conductively contacts the second electrode, wherein the first conductive contact is outside of the wiring levels I, I+1, ... K, and wherein the second conductive contact is outside of the wiring levels I, I+1, ... K.

39. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming the at least one battery includes forming a first battery, wherein an anode of the first battery includes an anode material selected from the group consisting of lithium, lithiated vanadium oxide ($\text{Li}_x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$), AgI, Ag, and Zn, and wherein a cathode of the first battery includes a cathode material selected from the group consisting of V_2O_5 , LiMn_2O_4 , LiCoO_2 , Sn, Pb, and Ag, and wherein an electrolyte of the first battery includes lithium phosphorous oxynitride.

40. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming the at least one battery includes forming a U-Battery.

41. (Canceled)

42. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein forming the at least one battery includes forming a S-Battery.

43. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the step of forming a layer of electronic devices includes forming the layer of electronic devices during a Front-End-Of-Line (FEOL) processing of the integrated circuit, wherein the step of forming N wiring levels includes forming the N wiring levels during a Back-End-Of-Line (BEOL) integration of the integrated circuit, wherein the step of forming a first conductive metallization and a second conductive metallization includes forming the first conductive metallization and the second conductive metallization during the BEOL integration of the integrated circuit, and wherein the step of forming at least one battery includes forming the at least one battery during the BEOL integration of the integrated circuit.

44. (Canceled)

45. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein N is at least 2, and wherein K is selected from the group consisting of I, I+1, ..., and N-1.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein a portion of the first conductive metallization or a portion of the second conductive metallization is within wiring level K+1.